

The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,956.]

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1798.

[PRICE SIXPENCE]

Leith, on Friday

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LOTHIAN,

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Royal Exchange Col-

the 9th May 1798.

PRESENT,

The Right Hon. the LORD LIEUTENANT,
Malcolm Wright, Esq.
William Dalrymple, Esq.
Thomas Smith, Esq.
William Hall, Esq.
Charles Kerr, Esq.
Archibald Gilchrist, Esq.
William Calder, Esq.
William Hunter, Esq.
Neil McVicar, Esq.
Patrick Crichton, Esq.
William Coulter, Esq.

BUCCLEUCH.

THO. ELDER.

A Special General Meeting of the LORD LIEUTENANT and DEPUTY LIEUTENANT for the City of Edinburgh, and Districts, adjourned, held within the Council Chamber of the City of Edinburgh the 4th May 1798.

Malcolm Wright, Esq.
William Dalrymple, Esq.
Thomas Smith, Esq.
William Hall, Esq.
Charles Kerr, Esq.
Archibald Gilchrist, Esq.
William Calder, Esq.
William Hunter, Esq.
Neil McVicar, Esq.
Patrick Crichton, Esq.
William Coulter, Esq.

The Right Hon. the LORD LIEUTENANT IN THE CHAIR.
The Meeting unanimously elected and appointed James Ling, conjunct Deputy City Clerk, to be Assistant Clerk to his Lordship's conduct this day in particular, in forwarding the business of this Meeting.

Published by order of the Meeting,
JOHN BOSWELL, Clerk.

COUNTY OF AYR.

AYR, MAY 1, 1798.

At a Meeting held here this day, by the Earl of Eglington, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Mid Lothian, and of the Hon. Lord Provo, Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of Edinburgh.

The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Mid Lothian, and the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of Edinburgh, feel themselves called upon, by the act 5th April 1798, for the regulation of the internal defence of the country, and by the late circular letters, and other communications from the Secretary of State's Office, to urge, in the most earnest manner, all those within their jurisdictions, who, though well affected to the confirmation of their country, have not as yet taken up arms in its defence, to join, without delay, one or other of the existing associations, the institution and maintenance of which bear so high a testimony to the loyalty and spirit of the country. It must occur to every individual, that, by neglecting the precious opportunity of acquiring military discipline, his services at the hour of actual danger must be rendered nearly fruitless to the country, and certainly peculiarly hazardous to himself.

As the possession of numerous, truly, and well appointed bodies of cavalry is peculiarly desirable in the prospect of invasion, it is the present object of the Lords Lieutenant strongly to recommend to all Gentlemen, Yeomen, and Farmers, within the County and City, who are accustomed to keep horses, to join one or other of the volunteer corps of cavalry already raised. In particular, as the establishment of the Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons is yet incomplete, owing to the loss of many members, whose acquisition of military knowledge has qualified them to be promoted to offices of command in the different corps of yeomanry lately raised, such gentlemen as are resident in or near the metropolis, and keep horses for exercise and amusement, have an opportunity of holding an honourable place in the defence of their country, by joining that corps.

In holding forth this invitation the Lords Lieutenant deem it fit to be made known, that the state of discipline already acquired by the corps above alluded to, will greatly facilitate the progress of such recruits as now join it. As there is therefore a clear probability, to those who doubtless be the utmost inclination to train, within a very short space of time, such Gentlemen as may now think fit to offer their services. The Lords Lieutenant hope that no real well-wisher to his country, whose age and, health permits him to take an active part in its defence, will, after this public call, any longer hesitate to step forward. The times do now clearly admit of no delay.

Edinburgh, May 2, 1798.

BUCCLEUCH.

THO. ELDER.

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Published by order of the Meeting,
JOHN BOSWELL, Clerk.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

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At a very full Meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of LANARK, held there on the 30th April last, the proposal of applying to Parliament, for laying an equal and proportional tax upon property of every description, which had been delayed at a former Meeting of the County held at Hamilton, being refused, it was unanimously agreed, to approve of the proposal; and a Draught of a Petition to the House of Commons being produced, the same was subscribed, in name of the Meeting, by the Earl of Hyndford as President, and appointed to be transmitted to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of the Secretaries of State, with a request that, in the absence of the Member for the County, he would present the same to the House of Commons, and give his support to the measure.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT IN THE CHAIR.

The Lord Lieutenant laid before the Meeting the order of Council of the 25th of March last, respecting the embodying the Militia for Scotland, as also a letter from Mr Dundas, to his Lordship, accompanying the same; both of which were read to the Meeting, together with several clauses of the Militia Act itself, relative to the mode of balloting for the number of men apportioned to serve for this county.

The Meeting were unanimously of opinion, that it would be most expedient to have the ballot conducted at each of the three districts of the county; and they accordingly directed, that the same should take place upon Monday the 14th of May current, at Ayr, for the district of Kyle; at Maybole, for the district of Carrick; and at Kilmarnock, for the district of Cunningham; and that Committees should likewise be appointed for each district, for apportioning the number of men to be called out for each parish (the whole number for the county amounting to 342, conform to the order of Council) and also for conducting the ballot in each district, in terms of the act of Parliament; which Committees were afterwards named, and directions given them accordingly.

Afterwards, the Lord Lieutenant laid before the Meeting a copy of the proposals for rendering the body of the people instrumental in the general defence of the county, &c. &c. and also his Majesty's Warrant to his Lordship for holding general and subdivision meetings in the county, for the purpose of carrying the plan contained in these proposals into execution; both of which were referred to a Committee then named, to consider the same, along with the Lord Lieutenant, General Drummond, and the Sheriff-depute.

Thereafter, at a Meeting of the whole County, adjourned from the preceding day, Mr Hamilton of Sundrum called the attention of the Meeting to what he had submitted to their consideration upon that day, and to the motion grounded upon it, which had been seconded by Mr Alexander of Ballanly, and the procedure thereupon adjourned till this day, on account of the lateness of the hour, —viz. Being strongly impelled with the belief that our unprincipled and inveterate enemy trusted more to the heavy annual addition made to the national debt, by the continuance of war, so long as the system of funding should be carried on, and to the necessary increased burdens thereby imposed on the people, creating an impatience and repulsive spirit amongst us, than to all the other great and threatening exertions; and being convinced, that nothing short of the complete disappointment of their views in this respect, by the whole British nation refusing to pay the whole annual burdens occasioned by the war within the year, can bring about that most-of-all to be desired object, a safe, honourable, and permanent peace. —He therefore, this day, renewed the following motion:—

"That a General Meeting of the whole County should be called, to consider of the propriety of either petitioning Parliament, or of expressing their earnest wishes by public advertisements, that the Legislature might take the most effectual means, in order to raise the whole supplies necessary for carrying on the war, during this arduous and perilous contest, by calling for an equal proportion out of the clear annual income of each individual in the State." —

Which motion having been seconded by David Boyle, Esq., the Meeting unanimously directed, that the Convener should call a meeting of persons of property of every description within the county, to meet at Ayr, on Tuesday the 5th of June next, on the above important consideration.

The thanks of the Meeting were then unanimously voted to the Earl of Eglington, the Lord Lieutenant, for his attention to the public concerns of the county, and for his Lordship's conduct this day in particular, in forwarding the business of this Meeting.

Published by order of the Meeting,
JOHN BOSWELL, Clerk.

J E D B U R G H,

MAY 2, 1798.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE LIEUTENANCY OF THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

P R E S N T —

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, Sir Henry Hay Makdougal, Bt. Thomas Tulloch of Ellieton, Thos. Elliot Ogilvie of Chester, John Rutherford of Edgartoun, Charles Riddell of Muilece, William Oliver, Esq. Sheriff-Maj. Gen. Elliot of Larickton, —Depute.

His Grace the LORD LIEUTENANT Propt.

The Lord Lieutenant of the County laid before the Meeting a letter from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, also an act of Parliament passed in the 38th year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to enable his Majesty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm during the present War, and for indemnifying Persons who may suffer in their property;" and also a Warrant under his Majesty's Sign Manual, authorizing the Lieutenant and Magistrates of the County to do all acts, matters, and things necessary for these purposes, that they are enabled to do by the laws now in force concerning the Militia forces in this kingdom.

The Meeting having taken the above into their most serious consideration,

Resolved, 1st, In the present important crisis, it is a duty incumbent on persons of every description, to use their utmost exertions for the Defence of the Constitution, and the Preservation of their Country.

2nd, That the Deputy Lieutenants, in their different districts, shall endeavour to encourage the formation of Volunteer Corps or Armed Associations, within any of the towns situated within the County, upon the principles and in the terms mentioned in Mr Dundas's letter.

3rd, That a number of Schedules, not less than two hundred, according to a form lodged with their Clerk, be printed, and also the same number of the Schedule, marked No. 2. in Mr Dundas's letter: That fifty of each be sent to the Clerks of the four districts, and that the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, in their respective districts, be required, on or before the day of May instant, to find such a number of Peace Officers or Constables, as they may think necessary, for taking up the lists, according to the form mentioned in the Schedule; and also to appoint competent persons in each parish, to give an estimate of fair average of the Live or Dead Stock of the said parish, according to the form of the foregoing Schedule, marked No. 2. in Mr Dundas's letter.

4th, That an Abstract of the Act, couched in as plain terms as possible, be printed, and given to the Peace Officers and Constables, for the information and satisfaction of the inhabitants, and that the said Abstract be also published in the Kelso Mail.

5th, That it be recommended to the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of each district, to procure a list of the said Peace Officers and Constables in each parish, and to name proper ones where there is any deficiency.

That they will to the utmost of their power call forth the inhabitants of this city most effectually to associate themselves in the different districts appointed within the county of the city of Edinburgh, for its defence and protection.

That the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants acting within these districts, will use all such means as they shall think proper and most effectual to obtain the concurrence of the inhabitants in the several important objects pointed out in this act.

That a Committee be appointed to assist the Lord Lieutenant, and for the purpose of superintending and carrying into effect the said object, the various details in the act of Parliament, and to co-operate with his Majesty's Commander in Chief, and other officers under him, in the execution thereof, and to consult the present Magistrates, and other Deputy Lieutenants, Convener of the Trades of Edinburgh, and the Lord Lieutenant, or in his absence, the senior Magistrate of the city being Convener.

On the motion of Mr Jackson, Resolved, That this Meeting return their thanks to the Lord Lieutenant, for the great attention he has paid to the present and former interests of the community; and they agreed to adjourn to Friday the 18th of May next, at one o'clock afternoon, to meet in the same place, and that these Resolutions be published in the following newspapers, viz. Mercury, Courant, Herald, and Advertiser.

THO. ELDER, Lt. Lt.

GENERAL DEFENCE—MID LOTHIAN.

The Committee appointed at the General Meeting of this

County on the 30th ult. met, along with his Grace the

Lord Lieutenant, & the Deputy Lieutenants, on Wednesday next,

the 9th instant, within the Old Justiciary Court House, at two o'clock afternoon, to carry the act of the 38th of George III.

entitled, "An Act to enable his Majesty more effectually to

"provide for the defence and security of the realm," into fur-

ther execution.

JAMES CLERK, Convener.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

That upon Thursday first, at ten o'clock forenoon, there is to be SOLD by roup, at the Saracen's-head Inn, Stirling,

A large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, con-

sisting of Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, Blankets, Bed

and Table Linens, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, several neat

Polt Chaises, two Coaches, a Hearse, and thirteen capital Car-

riage Horses.

Credit for all above £1. will be given on security, and the roup

will continue till all is sold off.

Forfar, May 3, 1798.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

AYR, MAY 1, 1798.

At a Meeting held here this day, by the Earl of Eglington, Lord Lieutenant of the County, Major General Drummond, Commander of this District, the Sheriff-Depute of the County, and the Deputy Lieutenants of the Shire, for the purpose of taking the proper steps for carrying into execution the act of Parliament for calling out and embodying the Militia for Scotland.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT IN THE CHAIR.

The Lord Lieutenant laid before the Meeting the order of Council of the 25th of March last, respecting the embodying the Militia for Scotland, as also a letter from Mr Dundas, to his Lordship, accompanying the same; both of which were read to the Meeting, together with several clauses of the Militia

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, May 1. 1798.
Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Lord BRIDPORT to EVAN NEPEN, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Royal George, at Sea, the 26th of April 1798.

HEREWITH you will receive, for their Lordships information, a copy of a list, transmitted to me by Captain Stirling, of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Mars, on the 21st inst.

List of Killed and Wounded, &c. on board his Majesty's ship Mars, in action with the French National ship L'Hercule the 21st of April, 1798.

Alexander Hood, Captain, killed.
James Blythe, 2d midshipman, killed.
Seamen, 11 killed, 3 died of their wounds.
George Argyle, 3d lieutenant, wounded.
George Arnaud Ford, 4th lieutenant, wounded.
Thomas Southey, midshipman, wounded.
Seamen, 36 wounded, 3 missing.
Boys, 2 wounded.

MARINES.

Joseph White, captain, killed.
One Corporal killed.
Privates, 2 killed, 2 died of their wounds.
Sergeants, 2 wounded.
One Drummer wounded.

Privates, 16 wounded, 5 missing.

Total—17 killed, 5 died of their wounds, 60 wounded, and 8 missing, in all 90.

ST. JAMES', April 28. 1798.

The following Address has been presented to the King;—which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of Sir John Mac Gregor Murray, of
Kilmuir, Baronet, of Lanark, in behalf of himself and
Kilmuir, of the clan of Mac Gregor.

At a period when the exertions of your Majesty's Executive Government ought to be invigorated by every possible support, it becomes the duty of good subjects, individually and collectively, to declare their resolution to maintain the independence of their country, and to express their sentiments of gratitude to the best of Kings, and of veneration for the Constitution by law established, which has justly excited the admiration and respect of the world.

Individuals of a clan in the mountains of Scotland, which misguided policy had proscribed by fortresses of singular severity, not only of property but of name, for attachments, which, tho' condemned, deserve to be respected, have, in your Majesty's equitable reign, been restored to their franchise, and in their proper name avow their union and declare its object; may it be pardoned if, in justice to them and from an honest pride, I presume to annex the authority by which a body of my kinsmen impose the duty most congenial to my mind, of affuring your Majesty, that they, with heart and hand, humbly join me in the tender of personal service in the defence of their King and Country.

JOHN MAC GREGOR MURRAY.

To Sir JOHN MAC GREGOR MURRAY, Baronet.

SIR,
We thank God for having restored you to your kindred and clan, after a residence of many years in a distant land; and for having clothed you with a reputation for worth which the truly respectable must be ever solicitous to acquire.

We are particularly happy that you have returned home, to advise and lead us, at this awful crisis, when our country, our lives and property, with all that is most dear to a people blessed with social and domestic happiness, are menaced by foreign arms, which it is the duty of every honest man to resist.

You know that loyalty has been hereditary to us since the days of our great predecessors of the Alpinian race. On this occasion we request that you will be pleased to present to our gracious King our assurance of the most dutiful, affectionate, and inviolable attachment to his royal person and family; and being convinced that the constitution under which we live, composed of King, Lords, and Commons, is, in its nature, the most perfect that has ever been devised by human wisdom for the government of free men, we cordially pledge ourselves zealously to support his Majesty in upholding that venerable fabric unimpaired, and in maintaining the religion and laws of our country.

Our patrimonial system which has been most unmercifully confounded with the feudal, shall not only be constantly ready to preserve the peace in our own and neighbouring counties, but shall also, after the example of our ancestors, in case of invasion, follow you, or your representatives, to oppose the enemy with all our might; and we earnestly pray God to induce the hearts and minds of all classes of his Majesty's subjects with the virtue and wisdom to lay aside all inferior considerations, in this season of common danger, and to unite in one invincible band against the efforts of our enemies, as the surest means of convincing them of the impossibility of success against this country, and of reducing them to the necessity of making a safe and honourable peace.

We are, with genuine fidelity to our country, and the most sincere attachment and respect for yourself,

Sir, our beloved Chieftain,

Your affectionate kinsmen, and faithful humble servants.

Subscribed by three hundred and sixty persons of the surname of Mac Gregor.

[Prefected by Sir John Murray, Bart. their Chieftain, attended by his Grace the Duke of Athol, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Perth.]

BANKRUPTS.

John Zeally, of Evesham, Worcester, vintner.
Richard Amner, now or late of Hinckley, Leicester, hosier.
James Millward, of Clifton, York, master.
Edmund Hood, late of Grove Street, Somerset, and John Tuttle, of Bath, Sonneret, coach-masters.
Thomas Hawksworth, of the city of York, currier.
Thomas Read, late of Winslow in the county of Bucks, dealer.
George Beardmore the younger, of Alsfour, in the county of Derby, corn-factor.
John Wood, late of Ripon, York, Chapman.
William Cobham, of St John, Surry, dealer in corn.
John K. Bowland, of Colchester, Essex, merchant.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

MAY 1.

WOODMASON'S DIVORCE.

The second reading of the bill for divorcing Woodmason standing for this day, Counsel were called to the bar in its support, who stated, that Mr Woodmason was married in February 1772 to Mary Magdalene Gaville, a native of France, but then residing at Paddington; they had ten children, and lived together till September 1790; when, quarrelling about the treatment of one of the children, they agreed to separate, and the went to Paris. In June 1796, she obtained a divorce according to the French laws; and in April 1797 was married to one Guibet, with whom she continued to cohabit as his wife. In consequence of this, in March last, Mr Woodmason applied to the Consistory Court, and there obtained a divorce from bed and board.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

APRIL 30.

CONSOLIDATED ASSESSED TAX BILL.

Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY proposed a clause to enable Parliament to alter or repeal it during the present session.

The Committee divided upon a clause for making certain exemptions in favours of persons having horses

employed in the provisional cavalry, which was rejected by 30 to 14.

Sir W. PULTENEY moved a clause on the third reading, that persons having made a correct return already should not be subjected to the penalty for not making another return.

Mr Rose said, that there had been such innumerable frauds in the revenue of horses and servants, that he was convinced it would be impossible to collect the duties unless a severe penalty was imposed for false returns; and he thought the House would do well to consider, before they imposed new duties, of a method of making those already imposed bear equally.

The motion of Sir W. Pulteney was adopted, without a division.

MAY 1.

PATENTS.

It was moved and agreed, that it be a standing order of the House, that all petitions for conferring or prolonging patents, shall be given three times in the London Gazette; or, if the petitions relate to Scotland, that notice shall be given three times in the Edinburgh newspapers, previous to the Session of Parliament in which such petitions are to be presented.

The land tax commissioners bill, and the Scotch militia bill were committed and ordered to be reported tomorrow.

MAROONS.

GENERAL WALPOLE, stated, that he had been entrusted with a command against the Maroons, which he had discharged with fidelity, little suspecting that he should have been made the instrument of one of the grossest violations, for which any country had ever reason to blush. It was from the reliance the Maroons had upon him, and an assurance that the word of the King was inviolable, and dared not be infringed, that they consented to the treaty. The treaty however had been violated, and that gallant people had been made the victims of the offended pride and jealousy of the island of Jamaica. To deny the assertions that had been made in the paper published in Jamaica, to call for proofs to shew that the Maroons had acted up to the treaty, and that in no instance they had been guilty of the excesses imputed to them, were the motives for bringing this motion before the House. It was not his intention now to enquire into the reasons of commencing the war with them, but he would assert that the general causes were a justifiable resistance to an unprovoked aggression.

As a people, they were naturally attached to their rights. Resistance with them was not an act of prudence, but of necessity. It was more than probable that Jamaica dreaded the effect which the example of a free people, existing in the island, might have on their slaves.

At the commencement of the Maroon war, Jamaica was at the plenitude of her means, and the evinced what was the usual concomitant of wealth—folly. The Maroons, he contended, had made peace with sincerity. The treaty consisted of three articles:—1. That they should on their knees beg the King's pardon. 2. That they should repair to the old town, or Montego Bay, and settle whatever the Government directed. And 3. That they should surrender the runaway slaves. In his opinion there was not the least military necessity that they should surrender at discretion.

The Hon. General here entered into a detail of the circumstances that attended their surrender, and the exertions he made to have the treaty fulfilled, from which he inferred that it was the determination of the Government King had been pre-arranged, and yet they were condemned on *no* *pos* evidence, without being heard, and sacrificed to the lock-up mystery of a chamber! Such was the case, and such the justice of the House of Assembly of Jamaica.

He then moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee on Friday evening, to take into consideration the proceedings held as to the negotiation entered into between Major General Walpole, and the Maroons at Trelawney town, in December 1795.

Mr DUNDAS adverted to the proceeding on this subject last year, when the Hon. General disavowed any intention to interfere with the conduct of the Assembly in Jamaica, provided the Maroons were properly attended to in their banishment, and as the greatest attention had been paid to render their situation comfortable, the object of the present motion was incompatible with that disavowal, and had a direct tendency to interfere with the internal Government of Jamaica. He was at a loss to know how the House was to proceed if the motion should be adopted. Were they to call the House of Assembly to the bar on Friday next, and to proceed to an investigation of their conduct? It would be an idle and nugatory proceeding. If the object was to ameliorate the situation of the Maroons—In this point of view it would be equally ineffectual, because the utmost care had been used to preserve their habits, their religion, and to furnish them with every thing that could conduce to the comforts of them and their families. He then read extracts from papers published in Jamaica, in vindication of the conduct of the Government at Jamaica; and declared, that it was obvious from the date of the treaty and surrender of the Maroons, that the infraction was on the part of the Maroons.

A report prevails of the Spanish fleet having put to sea, and that the British fleet, under Lord St Vincent, had come up with them.

La Pique frigate, of 38 guns, Capt. Milne, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth, on a cruise.

Letters received on Sunday from New York contain the disagreeable intelligence, that an East Indiaman, homeward-bound, one of the richest of the American trade, had fallen into the hands of the French, and been carried into Cayenne. Upwards of 250,000 dollars were underwritten on her cargo at New York.

A private letter from Plymouth, after giving some account of the Hercule prize, states:—“I have lived at Plymouth my whole life, and seen many ships come from egypt, but I never saw one so mauled as L'hercule. She engaged the starboard side. The English fleet went through and through; and, on the opposite side, carried away the planks almost entire between the ports. There was frequently much confusion in the contest; sometimes the French on board the Mars, and then the English on board the Hercule. The French Captain wounded an Englishman after his ship had struck, by cutting him in the thigh, for which he was knocked down by one of his people. Captain Hood was killed by a grape shot in his groin, or rather in the upper part of his thigh, and died with excessive bleeding; twenty minutes before the French Captain's sword was brought, the officer of marines was shot right in two above his navel. As a proof of the dexterity of our people in loading, &c. the French gave the first broadside, and we returned two, and loaded the third before she fired again.

The orders given by the King of Spain to oblige all French emigrants to quit his dominions, is carried into effect with the utmost rigour.

their own Aldermen; and to chuse a Committee subject to the controul of the whole, who are to form regulations, and recommend officers, subject likewise to the controul of the whole body. The central point to be the Mansion-House, and the whole maf, in case of need, to be united into one body, under the direction of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

Monday, her Majesty and the Princesses went to Carlton-house, to see the Princess Charlotte, who has been blind since Saturday with the small-pox.

Lord John Russell has entered himself as a volunteer in the Basingstoke association.

HIGH TREASON.

MAIDSTONE, MAY 1.

The state prisoners were yesterday morning escorted by a party of the Kent volunteers and Sheriff's officers from the gaol at Maidstone to the Court-house. About two o'clock Lord Romney, Mr Justice Buller, Mr Justice Heath, Mr Justice Laurence, and Mr Serjeant Shepherd, took their seats upon the bench, and the prisoners were placed at the bar. The indictment was then read by Mr Knap.

Mr PLOMER, on the part of O'Connor and Biens, insisted the prisoners ought neither of them to answer the indictment, because the copy required to be delivered to them by act of Parliament, differed in several instances from the original one. He pointed where, in the copy, the words “armed force,” were used, instead of “armed men,” and the word “said,” was omitted in the copy. He observed, that his reason for taking the objection was, because the prisoners were really not prepared to enter upon their defence, and that if the objection was overruled, he should apply to the Court to grant further time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed his surprise, that this was the first intimation he had received of an intention to postpone the trials; and he begged to be fairly underfeoffed, that if these objections were persisted in, he should prepare a fresh indictment, with additional facts and additional witnesses.

A conversation ensued between the Attorney-General, Mr Plomer, and Mr Dallas, which ended in an agreement to postpone the trials, provided the prisoners waived all objections to form in the copies of the indictment.

The prisoners then pleaded *Not Guilty* to the indictment, and the Court was adjourned till Monday the 21st of May, at seven in the morning. The reason we have not entered more fully into what passed, is the following remark of the Attorney-General:

After answering the arguments of Mr Plomer and Mr Dallas, he said—“There is another observation, which it is necessary for me to address to the Court; it is one not so much concerning myself as the interest of the prisoners. I hold in my hand a London newspaper, in which it is promised that an account shall be given of the proceeding upon these trials, to be forwarded by express every two hours.—Now, I apprehend, that an account given in such a way must be so partial and incorrect, and is so likely to prejudice the public mind, and is altogether so improper in a case of so much importance, and might eventually be so injurious to the prisoners, that I wish it to be fully understood, that in case any person does send an account of the proceedings of this Court, to be published in any newspaper, he will do it at his peril. It is injurious to the public justice of the country to admit of such a publication.

Mr Justice BULLER said, to publish the trials was not only an injury to public justice, but a *high contempt* of the Court.

Mr Fox, Mr Sheridan, Lord Oxford, &c. attended as witnesses on behalf of Mr O'Connor.

The Hamburg mail, due on Sunday last, arrived on Tuesday.

From intelligence brought by the master of a neutral vessel, who left Havre on Thursday last, and arrived at Cowes, it appears that the preparations at Havre, for the invasion of this country, amounts to 120 flat-bottomed and gun-boats, each of them carrying from 80 to 100 men, and two 24 pounders. Of these Havre, Honfleur, and Caen, had each contributed 40.

There were also some flat-bottomed boats, carrying a field-piece and one 24 pounder. The greater part of them were not ready for service, excepting the division from Caen, the same which Sir Richard Strachan's squadron had encountered. Before the master of the neutral vessel left Havre, a considerable number of troops marched through that town to the westward. Their destination was supposed to be Brest, where the grand force intended for the expedition was assembled.

Some accounts are said to have been received this morning from France, which speak of an interchange of couriers between Paris and Madrid, that indicates something very important on the tapis—whether friendly or hostile, is not known; fresh troops are ordered to march to reinforce the French army on the Spanish frontier.

A report prevails of the Spanish fleet having put to sea, and that the British fleet, under Lord St Vincent, had come up with them.

La Pique frigate, of 38 guns, Capt. Milne, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth, on a cruise.

Letters received on Sunday from New York contain the disagreeable intelligence, that an East Indiaman, homeward-bound, one of the richest of the American trade, had fallen into the hands of the French, and been carried into Cayenne. Upwards of 250,000 dollars were underwritten on her cargo at New York.

A private letter from Plymouth, after giving some account of the Hercule prize, states:—“I have lived at Plymouth my whole life, and seen many ships come from egypt, but I never saw one so mauled as L'hercule. She engaged the starboard side. The English fleet went through and through; and, on the opposite side, carried away the planks almost entire between the ports. There was frequently much confusion in the contest; sometimes the French on board the Mars, and then the English on board the Hercule. The French Captain wounded an Englishman after his ship had struck, by cutting him in the thigh, for which he was knocked down by one of his people. Captain Hood was killed by a grape shot in his groin, or rather in the upper part of his thigh, and died with excessive bleeding; twenty minutes before the French Captain's sword was brought, the officer of marines was shot right in two above his navel. As a proof of the dexterity of our people in loading, &c. the French gave the first broadside, and we returned two, and loaded the third before she fired again.

The orders given by the King of Spain to oblige all French emigrants to quit his dominions, is carried into effect with the utmost rigour.

WHIG CLUB.

Yesterday a numerous meeting of the Whig Club was held at the Free Mason's Tavern, the Right Hon. C. J. Fox in the Chair.

Mr Fox said, that in the very peculiar embarrassment in which the country was now plunged, he thought it might be *useful* for him to deliver his sentiments. The circumstances and events of public affairs of late, it was well known, had induced him and many of his friends, to abstain from their usual attendance at Parliament. Their exertions for the preservation of the Constitution of their country had been of no avail; rights carried by a triumphant majority; they had seen the functions of the constitutional law suspended on a *single* *vote*; he scorned the idea that it was necessary for him to attend in his place in the House of Commons, for the purpose only of vindicating himself from the vulgar calumny, that he was *not an enemy to a foreign invasion*. It would be an insult to his whole life, if such a declaration could be expected from him. Tyranny was now the order of the day in every country in Europe. France had thrown off the *old* *order* *and* *openly trampled on the Rights of Man*, which is *but* *affected to assert and establish*. He then proceeded in strain of inveigle against the British Ministry.

Mr Fox after the ordinary toasts, said, “I'll give you a toast, than which I think there cannot be a better, according to the principles of this Club; I mean the *Sovereignty of the people of Great Britain*.”

Mr Erskine being given, coupled with the trial by Jury, he said, since the *Habac Corpus* Act has been suspended, he would

INSURRECTION AT VIENNA.
Count Pergen, the Austrian Minister of State and General Police, issued the following proclamation, respecting the affair which took place in, and before the French Ambassador's palace.

"His Majesty the Emperor has received with the utmost satisfaction, the various proofs of loyalty and attachment, manifested by the good citizens of this metropolis on so many occasions since his accession to the Throne; and these proofs are the more pleasing to his paternal feelings, as they were always attended with love of order, propriety of conduct, and a peaceful demeanour. For the first time, his Majesty learned yesterday, to his great displeasure, that some inhabitants of this capital, deviating from the path of lawful order, and led astray by an ill-judged zeal, allowed themselves to commit several acts of violence in the house of the French Ambassador, and to disturb the public tranquillity and peace.

"His Majesty expects, that from this moment no well disposed citizen, either directly or indirectly, will encourage any further assemblage, but on the contrary will exert himself to the utmost extent of his abilities to restore order and tranquillity. But if, contrary to this expectation, any inhabitant of this city should attempt again to disturb the peace of their fellow citizens, the same shall be prosecuted and punished according to the utmost rigour of the law."

PLYMOUTH, April 29.

Arrived the Flying Fish letter of marque, Captain Tools, laden with hides, &c. from Lisbon, after a passage of fifteen days, brings intelligence that the fleet under the command of Earl St Vincent put to sea three days before he sailed from thence, from which it is probable that the Spanish fleet have made a movement, with an intention of putting to sea; indeed there is a rumour in circulation, that the fleets have met, but this wants confirmation.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

RASTADT, APRIL 16.

On the 14th inst. a courier arrived here from Vienna, and brought an order for the Austrian Minister Count Cobenzel to leave this place. Many persons are of opinion that Count Cobenzel will not return to Rastadt.

The account in the Paris papers, that a treaty of confederation of the Prussian countries on the left bank of the Rhine was signed at Rastadt on the 23d of March between the French and Prussian Ministers, has been contradicted by the latter.—In fact, it does not appear probable that this negotiation can yet be finally settled.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 17.

They talk here of an interview between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The Archduke Charles will likewise make a journey from Bohemia to Silesia, to pay a visit to the King, and be present at a review.

MILAN, APRIL 5.

In Corsica all the sailors have been put in requisition by the French. The reports of the destination of this expedition are various. According to some, it is intended against Egypt; according to others, against Portugal. In the latter case, the troops, it is said, will be landed at Malaga. Admiral Latouche, who has not been employed in the French marine for five years, has arrived at Genoa, and will have a command in this expedition.

NAPLES, MARCH 22.

Great preparations are making here. All the ships of our navy are immediately to be fitted out; field artillery has been sent to the vicinity of Abuzzo, and the corps of gunners augmented with twenty companies.

Prince Augustus, of England, is preparing to embark here, to go to Vienna.

LLOYD'S LIST, May 1.

THE BRAVE, Robson, from London to Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Algiers.

The Zephyr, —, from Hull to New York, is taken by a privateer.

Capt. Wilton, arrived at Falmouth from the South Seas, on the 21st November last, in lat. 32° 38' S. long. 96° 12' W. spoke the ship Speedy, Briffaw, from London.

The Zephyr packet, Capt. Scott, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope to London, was captured on the 20th February, in lat. 43° 55' long. 37° 10' by La Vengeance privateer of 24 guns and 215 men, and sent to Bourdeaux.

The Jeune, Marquis, from Leith to Copenhagen, is run down by a Prussian vessel, near the Anholt. Crew saved.

The Hera, Green, from London to Foyal, was taken the 6th March, by the Uncle Toby privateer, of 16 guns, after an action of one hour and half, and carried into St Malo.

The Themis, —, of Sunderland—the Peggy, —, of Shields, and another vessel from Shields, are captured in the North Sea, by a small privateer, and carried into North Bremen.

The Goedersehuft, Winter, from Liverpool to Bremen, is taken and carried into Amsterdam.

The Mary and Betty, —, from Limerick to Lisbon, is captured by a Concorde privateer.

The Fortune, Knight, from Bermuda to London, is taken and carried into St Sebastian's, by a French privateer.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 7.—Hamburg, 7.—Jamaica, 9.—Leeward Islands, 9.—Due—Ireland, 3.—Hamburg, 9.

WINDS AT DEAL.

April 27. N. E.—28. N. E.—29. N. E.—30. N. E.

SHOP TO LET.

To LET, for one or more years, A SHOP in Town, occupied by a bookseller, in an eligible situation, particularly for the stationery branch.

Any quantity of the goods on hand may be had at a reasonable valuation.

Apply to Mr Simson, solicitor at law, Brown's Square

TENEMENT OF HOUSES IN FALKIRK, And an Acre of Ground on the South Side of the Town, TO BE SOLD.

To be exposed to sale by public roup, within the house of William Dearn, vintner in Falkirk, upon Thursday the 17th day of May current, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon, THAT TENEMENT OF HOUSES IN FALKIRK which formerly belonged to the deceased Andrew Young cooper there, now to Mr Glen of Mairies, lying on the south side of the Church Yard, and north side of the High Street of Falkirk, and presently possessed by Charles Dewar, Daniel Mour, Robert Crawford, and Anne Ewing.

AS ALSO,

That ACRE OF LAND or thereby, on the south side of Falkirk, which also belonged to the said Andrew Young, now to Mr Glen, and presently possessed by Mr George Turner, vintner.

For further particulars, apply to Mr James Aitken, writer in Falkirk.

SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANNANSHIRE. To be sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday 6th June next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

A N EIGHT PART OF THE MAINS OF DOLLAR, with the feuding of houses thereon, lying in the parish, and a little to the southward of the village of Dollar, and within the county of Clackmannan.

This property contains about 30 acres of arable land, of most excellent quality, besides some pasture. It is pleasantly situated upon the river Devon, which runs through it. It is just now occupied by Mr Haig, partly as a bleachfield, upon a lease which expires in 21 years hence, when there is reason to believe the present rent, which is 26l. besides the public burdens, will be at least doubled.

For further particulars apply to John Tait, jun. W. S. Castle, Edinburgh.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

In General Dumouriez's recent publication respecting the invasion of England, we find the following observations on the probable chances of success which are held out to the enemy:

"There are two ways (says he) of executing the descent upon England. The one consists in embarking a complete army on board of merchant vessels, to be convoyed by a numerous fleet of the line. This armament must strive to gain by main force the coast of England, must engage the squadrons that may oppose its passage, and repel the attack of the troops which may make head against the landing of the French army. It will also be necessary for it to protect the establishment of that army, until it shall no longer require maritime assistance, with respect to its settlement or its subsistence.

"This mode is not physically impossible; but the superiority of the English by sea is so very great, that the success of such an attempt militates against every kind of probability.

"There is no port in the Channel in which so vast an armament can be collected; and as the project must be previously known, the English cruisers will of course prevent the junction of the various kinds of naval force intended to complete it.

"The other way of attempting a descent upon England is partial, and may be executed at different points at the same time, or successively. It does not stand in need of large transports, or of strong squadrons of men of war, to carry it into execution; and the preparations necessary to be made from Holland as far as Brest, would be less expensive and more easy.

"Gun-boats and bomb-vessels, with some frigates and corvettes, constitute all the naval force sufficient to act against the batteries on the coast. Chasse-marées, and decked-boats, may convey the troops with facility, with their artillery in ballast, and provisions for eight days. There are more than 1500 of these chasse-marées in the French ports of the channel from Brest to Dunkirk, and nearly as many from Dunkirk to East Friesland. Each of these boats, after a passage of twenty-four hours, can land in England 100 men with one field piece, and carry ammunition as ballast. They run on shore without danger, and the landing may be easily effected. In the course of three days, 200 of these vessels may be collected at any particular point of the coast. The embarkation of the dismounted artillery, of some horses with forage, ammunition, dry provisions, &c. may take place in three hours; a landing on the coast of England may be effected in as short a time, and the descent may be covered by 40 gun-boats, carrying two 12 pounders, which would protect the embarkation. Such a number of chasse-marées may carry with ease 10,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, and this corps may form entrenchments sufficient to defend it against very superior forces. This mode of effecting a descent can be multiplied on several points of the coast of England with equal secrecy and dispatch, and even with success.

"It may be objected, that such a handful of men cannot resist a large army which the English would bring against them; but it ought to be remembered that the entrenchments of earth thrown up at Kehl kept a numerous and victorious Austrian army in check for two months, though commanded by the most experienced engineers, and the finest artillery. Once involved into the slow proceedings of a siege, the consequences cannot fail to be ruinous.

"Supposing the event to be the most favourable to the English, and that the French should be repelled in the first attempt; a second will be tried—for what is the loss of 10,000 men to France?"—Dumouriez is persuaded that partial descents on our coasts are the most practicable, and most likely to be successful.

"It is the interest of all the maritime powers of Europe, that the projected descent upon England should prove unsuccessful. The Continental powers are actuated by the same motives. The universal bankruptcy which must follow the success of that measure, and the species of Europe in the hands of a rapacious and unbridled nation, in possession also of every possible strength by land and sea, would leave no bounds to her ambition which has always increased in proportion to her success. The subversion of every throne, and the annihilation of every political, civil, and religious Constitution, would be the fatal result, democracy would devour Europe, and terminate by devouring itself."

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We are happy to say, that their laudable and patriotic example has encouraged many to offer their services to their country, and which will soon very considerably augment that respectable corps.

After the review, they marched in regular order to Kimmerghame, where they had the honour of partaking of a most elegant entertainment, to which Archibald Swinton, Esq. had previously invited the whole corps. The day was spent with the greatest conviviality, and the company parted in mirth and harmony, highly pleased with the attention and kind hospitality of their landlord.

The counties of Larick and Renfrew have agreed to petition Parliament, in case of the continuance of the present war, that a proportionable tax be levied upon property of every description.

The Themis of Sunderland, Guest, and Peggy, Nicholson, of Shields, in ballast, were captured on the 6th inst. 20 leagues from the Naze, and sent to Bergen, by the same privateer of Dunkirk, Captain Delatre, who has several times been a prisoner in that port. The Themis, was one of the largest and finest vessels belonging to the port of Sunderland, value 6000l. and carrying six guns; and though perhaps cowardice is not cognizable by the law in the case of merchant ships, yet this vessel has been so shamefully given away, that an enquiry seems necessary.

The privateer is not much larger than the long boat of the Themis, and carried but five guns, of which only two were on board; and when the Themis had struck, and the privateer lay alongside her, the former was so high on the water, that the French could not board without climbing up their own rigging. The Peggy was preparing to fight the privateer, but was inclosed by her and the Themis, after the latter was taken. We have heard, that the crew of the Themis refused to obey their Captain, who was disposed to fight.

HADDINGTON, MAY 4.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 2.

Mr Tierney said, he rose to give notice of a motion he intended to make to-morrow, in consequence of the representations of his constituents. It related to the conduct of Lord Onslow, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surry, with respect to the effects made to him of voluntary service.

LAND TAX BILL.

Mr Pitt thought it would tend to the convenience of the House, if before any further discussion upon this bill, it should be agreed to fill up the blanks in the Committee. Such a measure would probably save time, although the bill should afterwards be re-committed.

Mr Jolliffe said, his opinion was decisive as to the whole of the measure being very objectionable; but although no alterations in the Committee could render it palatable to him, it might perhaps be made more agreeable to others. He should therefore consent to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr John Sinclair intended to have opposed the motion for the speaker leaving the Chair; but he should now agree to the mode of discussion proposed. He hoped, however, that the bill would be re-printed with the amendments.

Sir W. Pultney said, that he objected wholly to the principle of the bill, and wished to know when another opportunity of debating it was to occur, if the present proposition was adopted.

The Speaker said, as the bill was to be re-committed, an opportunity of debating the principle would again occur when the motion should be made for his leaving the chair in order to go into that second committee.

Mr Jolliffe asked what day the bill would be re-committed.

Mr Pitt said, on Monday next.

The House then went into a Committee, Mr Hobart in the chair.

Mr Pitt observed, that the original proposition he made to the House was, that the land tax should be redeemed by owners and third persons, at 20 years purchase, when the stocks were

at 50. He would propose to fill up the blanks in the original way, so far as related to third persons; but in order to give every encouragement and facility to owners to purchase their land tax, he should propose to allow them to redeem it at 15 years purchase, with stock at the same price. Supposing the whole to be so purchased, this alteration would produce an advantage to the public of only 1-10th instead of 1-5th upon the whole of the land-tax annuity, viz. 200,000 l. instead of 400,000 l.

The blanks being filled up, the report was received and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 2.

Heard Counsel on the appeal James Robertson of Lundie against the Duke of Athol, and affirmed the decision of the Court of Session.

Married, at Sands House, Perthshire, on the 24th ult. JOHN DALGLIESH, Esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st regiment, or Royal North British Fusiliers, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN JOHNSTON, second daughter of the late James Johnston, of Sands, Esq.

Mr HUGH BELL, brewer, died here on Monday last.

Died at Arthurstone, Perthshire, Mrs RATHAY, widow of the late James Rathay, Esq. aged 83. It is requested her friends and relations will accept of this as a sufficient notification of her death.

Mrs AULD, St Petersburg, died 31st March, much and justly regretted.

Died, on the 29th ult. at Bramcote, in Nottinghamshire, Mr ROBINSON, in the 86th year of his age.

Died lately at Dublin, ANTHONY FERGUSON, Esq. Examiner of Customs.

Thursday arrived at Walker's Hotel, his Grace the Duke of MONTROSE, from London.

An Address from the Clan of MACGREGOR, has been presented to his Majesty, by Sir JOHN MACGREGOR MURRAY Bart. It is full of very loyal sentiments.—See London Gazette.

At the Perth Circuit Court this week, MENZIES McCULLOCH, and LENNOX, were tried for being concerned in riots about the Militia act, and found guilty. They are to receive sentence this day.

The Government of Ireland have contracted for a loan of 1,000,000l. The highest bidder was Luke White, Esq. who took it in a 5l. per cent. fund at five per cent.

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There is no complaint to which Children, and frequently adults are more subject to than WORMS, and the different disorders they produce are really incredible; it must therefore be a matter of great moment, that a radical cure for destroying these pernicious animals has been found out, and that eradicating the different species of them from persons of every age, will be effectually done by the use of WAIT'S NUTS peculiarly recommended at the Spring and Autumn seasons.

They are sold at 1s. 1d. the Packet, by

J. BAXTER, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

South Bridge, Edinburgh;

A. McDonald, Glasgow; T. Wright, Stirling; J. Whitelaw, Greenock; J. Wilson, Kilmarnock; Morrison & Son, Perth; J. Allan, and J. Swapp, Dundee; J. Anderson, Aberdeen; J. Arbuthnott, Peterhead.

TO BE SOLD AT DUNDEE,

A BOUT SIXTY THOUSAND FISDALE SLATES, of a fine quality, belonging to the sequestrated estate of John Wemyss and Sons, merchants in Dundee.

Any persons wishing to purchase the same, or part thereof may apply to Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee.

The Slates will be seen at the Thread Manufactory of John Wemyss and Sons, at the Burnhead, Dundee.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WINES, &c.
To be SOLD on Tuesday the 8th day of May curr., within the Tavern last possessed by the deceased James Marther, vintner, No. 39. South Bridge, Edinburgh, and at present by his family.

THE WHOLE FURNITURE in that house, consisting of a most extensive and elegant assortment of Dining room, Parlour, Bed-chamber, Cupboard, and Kitchen articles, also great variety of Linens, Silver Plate, and Plated articles, all in the highest order.

Amongst the various articles to be exposed to sale are several sets of beautiful Dining, Tea, and other Mahogany Tables; Feather Beds and Blankets; a variety of useful Silver Plate and Plated Goods of the most modern pattern; great choice of Linens of a superior fabric and size; and a number of elegant Mirrors, some of which are of the most uncommon large and beautiful dimensions, finely ornamented; a large flour Kitchen Grate and Furniture, a Smoke Jack, and two Eight-day Clocks.

Alto to be sold at same time,

A quantity of the most excellent LIQUORS, consisting chiefly of a few dozens of old Claret, to be exceeded by none; a small quantity of capital Madeira and Frontenac in bottles, all of fine flavours and qualities, some rich flavoured Cyder and Perry, also in bottles; a quantity of Gurrant Whisky and Sherry Brandy; with a few dozens of excellent Porter and Strong Ale.

The goods may be viewed by intending purchasers two days previous to the sale, betwixt the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon of each day.

The house itself, which is known to have been well frequented for many years back as a Tavern, is to LET. Any person who may take it, will have an opportunity of entering immediately after the roup.—The Tavern and pertinents are commodious, the rent moderate, and a tenant may have the premises for one year, or until the end of a lease which is current till Whitunday 1822.

Nathaniel Grant, solicitor, New Street, will inform as to the particulars.

N. B. This sale was formerly advertised to take place on Wednesday the 2d May, but is altered, owing to the Falt day happening upon the 3d.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

ADJOURNED ROUP OF TOLLS.

THE TRUSTEES for putting in execution the TURN-PIKE ACTS of the county of Edinburgh, are requested to meet in the Old Justiciary Court, House of Edinburgh, on Saturday the 12th day of May inst. at 12 o'clock noon.

At this Meeting the Trustees will EXPOSE TO ROUP, for one year, or for such other period, not exceeding three years, as the Trustees may then determine, the TOLL DUTIES collected at the two following bars, viz.

LOANHEAD—in the district of Corstorphine.—

Sir John Inglis, Convener—Entry 15th May.

HOWDENBRIDGE, formerly Comblaw, including the CUSTOMS at NORTH BRIDGE OF CALDER—in Cader district.—John Davie, Esq. of Gavieside, Convener—Entry 14th August.

Persons intending to offer, will be careful to bring their customers along with them, and they will observe, that by way of encouragement, security is now required to the extent of one-sixth of the rent only.

Thomas Cranfton, W. S. No. 23. North Castle Street, Edinburgh, will shew the articles of roup, and inform as to other particulars, and persons inclining to treat for either of the Toll Bars before mentioned, previous to the day of roup, will be pleased to apply without delay to the Conveners of the two districts, who have full powers from the last General Meeting to negotiate with intending tackmen, and to close a bargain if suitable offers be made, not under the present yearly rent or acre duty.

The CLERKS of the DISTRICTS will please to take notice, that such of them as propose to roup their Toll Duties in July next, must apply to this General Meeting for authority to do so, and for that purpose signed motions should be previously lodged with Mr Cranfton.

PALLION LIME WORKS,

By South Sunderland.

LIME BURNING commences at their Works upon the 1st of March, and will be continued while the weather will permit. Customers and others well recommended will be supplied with any quantities of LIME SHELLS of the first quality both for land and building; and they will please observe, that this season the Proprietors are to be at very considerable trouble and expense in order to clear the lime of every kind of refuse, and to render it very superior.

Prizes will continue as last season, viz. 4s. 6d. per boll, barley measure at Perth, of four firlots beaped, (Perth being the only place where the lime is sold by heaped firlots)—betwixt Perth and Newburgh or Errol, cheaper in proportion, and 2s. 10d. per boll, Linlithgow barley measure, at all ports in Tay, at and below Errol and Newburgh. Credit will be given of one half of the price till Candlemas after delivery, and the lime delivered free of every other expence, and at the sole risk of the Proprietors.

The Customers will please apply to John Goodchild and Son, Esq. of Pallion, or to Mr Thomas Smart, writer in Dundee, the Agent, and Mr Patrick Davidson, writer in Perth, will also receive orders for that district at and above Errol and Newburgh. Orders for these works will also be received by Mr Webster at Peterhead, Mr Ross at Cromarty, and Mr MacKay at Fortrose.

Every attention will be paid, that Customers may be served to their entire satisfaction with lime of the very best quality, and at the timea required.

HOUSES ON LEITH TERRACE,

The following Dwelling-Houses composing part of that tenement built by and belonging to James Salisbury, architect in Edinburgh, are to be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeeshoule, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of July 1798, between the hours of one and two afternoon.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE possessed by Mr James Baird, being the third flat above the Terrace.

Rent L. 30 sterling.

H.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE possessed by Mr George Thomson, being the second flat above the Terrace.

III.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE possessed by Mr Thomas Wilson, being the second flat above the Terrace.

Rent L. 20 sterling.

IV.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE possessed by Mr Adam Wilson, being the first flat above the Terrace.

Rent L. 20 sterling.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, Leith Walk, or Archibald Ferrier, writer to the signet, either of whom will receive offers for a private sale.

PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN (AGENT FOR THE SUN FIRE OFFICE AND INSURANCE ON LIVES) AT HIS PRINTING-HOUSE, OLD FISH MARKET CLOSE, EVERY MONDAY THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

Price of a single paper 6d.—L. 3 : 18 s. per annum, when called for.—L. 4. delivered in Town, or in Leith; and L. 4 : 4 s. sent by Post to any part of Britain.

OAK AND OTHER WOODS,

THREE GRASS PARKS, AND A HAY STACK.

To be SOLD by auction, at Milton, upon the river Clyde, half-way between the populous towns of Hamilton and Lanark, on Saturday the 12th day of May, about midday.

TWO YEARS CUTTING of the NATURAL WOODS of

MILTON, situated upon Jock's Burn, in the warm valley upon the northern boundary of this barony, and usually called the Flush Wood, or Gilbank-gill, consisting chiefly of OAK, ALDER, and BIRCH, of a larger size than is usually met with in Hag-woods, with some ASH and SAUCH, and containing a large quantity of OAK and ALDER BARK.—

There are a great number of large standard Oak and Ash Trees, reserved at last cutting, and as the wood is at a great distance from Milton-house, none of these large standards will be reserved. In case this wood should be too small for the demand, it is proposed to roup the Wood of Nether Shieldhills and Raes-Gill, in the same lot with the other wood.

Milton wood stands half-way between the towns of Hamilton and Lanark, in the centre of the first manufacturing county of Scotland, nearly in a direct line between Edinburgh and Glasgow, the two principal towns in North Britain; and being 17 English miles from Glasgow, in the coal tract, which extends six miles, it is in the very heart of the great coal country. There are extensive iron-works and cotton-mills within a few miles, for consuming the smaller wood. Milton woods are of such extent as to cut in a perpetual succession. The price at which a part of that wood (now cleared) was sold by auction (viz. Five Hundred and Twenty-two Pounds) is still fresh in every one's memory. It is likewise well known that a late rackman of Milton wood amived a handsome fortune, with which he purchased a neighbouring estate.

To prevent mistake.—A small lot of wood has been just now sold, by private contra, in order to open up a view of the fall of the Clyde at Milton mill, and the surrounding scenery; but purchasers at a distance may positively depend that the wood and the other articles now advertised, will be set up to roup on that day, as the proprietor always has made it an inviolable rule not to sell privately any article that had been advertised for a roup, to prevent vexatious trouble to purchasers at a distance.

To be roused on the same day for PASTURE,

The SHERIFF-BANK and MEIKLE BARR PARKS, both of which were pastured last season by John Hamilton, at the rent of 15l. 10s. This grass is early, being finely sheltered by Milton wood. It will be set up to roup at One Shilling.

All the other grasses on this estate have been already set for the current year, by private bargain.

To be roused at the same time,

A large HAY STACK, the growth of last crop, standing on Gilbank farm. This being the only stock of Hay now remaining, it will be set up at One Shilling. It is within an easy distance of Hamilton Barracks, or it may be carried to Glasgow; large quantities of hay having been already carried from this estate to the iron works near Glasgow. The hay will be sold by the lump, as the proprietor wishes to avoid the trouble of carriage; so that a great bargain may be expected.

The roup of hay and pasture grass, will begin precisely at one o'clock, and the roup of wood at two o'clock precisely.—All of these articles will be roused at Milton-house; purchasers will therefore view them before the time fixed for the roup.—After this plain notice, bidders will have themselves to blame, if they are disappointed.

To be roused at the same time,

A large HAY STACK, the growth of last crop, standing on Gilbank farm. This being the only stock of Hay now remaining, it will be set up at One Shilling. It is within an easy distance of Hamilton Barracks, or it may be carried to Glasgow; large quantities of hay having been already carried from this estate to the iron works near Glasgow. The hay will be sold by the lump, as the proprietor wishes to avoid the trouble of carriage; so that a great bargain may be expected.

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To be roused at the same time,

The FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE.

To BE LET for 19 years, and entered to at Whitunday

Martinmas 1799.

THE FARM of LITTLESWINTON, as presently possessed

by Mr James Thomson, containing 728 English acres, or thereby. The greatest part of which is rich arable land, and all inclosed with thriving stone fences.

This farm, upon which there is a most excellent house, is pleasantly situated in the parish of Swinton, in that part of Berwickshire, called the Merle, six miles south from Dunse, about half-way between Berwick and Kelso, and at a moderate distance from Coal and Lime.

Andrew Blair, hedger upon the estate, residing at Kersfield, will shew the lands, and offers in writing addressed to Douglas Ainslie at Cairnbank, near Dunse, (in whose hands the conditions of lease may be seen), will be attended to, and such as are not accepted, concealed, if desired.

S H E E P F A R M.

TO BE LET

For such a number of years as may be agreed upon,

THE extensive grazing FARM of CRAIGENVEY and

BLACKMICK, lying in the parish of Dunscore, and

containing 1200 English acres, or thereabout.

The houses, grafts, and pasture to be entered to at Whit-

unday 1799, and the arable land at the separation of the crop from the ground.

Proposals may be given in, betwixt and 15th May next, to

Mr Allan, Sun Fire Office, Edinburgh; or Mr James Gracie,

Dunfermline, Edinburgh, March 22. 1798.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

S A L E O F H E R R I N G S A N D F I S H I N G S T O R E S.

To be SOLD by public roup, at Bruntland, upon Tuesday the 16th of May instant, at twelve o'clock noon, being part of the stock of the late Provost James Campbell.

A LIVERPOOL GREAT and Small Salt-Pitting Nets—Three

Barrels—Cooper's Materials—Timber for Ship Building—

Some Brick and Tile—Leaden Pipes, &c.

Inventories and Barometers, Mirrors, and several articles of Silver

and Plate, &c., &c.—To be sold for ready money.

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S A L E O F H E R R I N G